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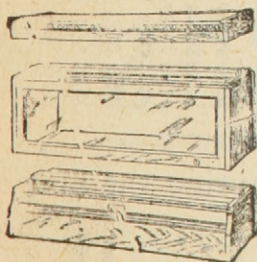
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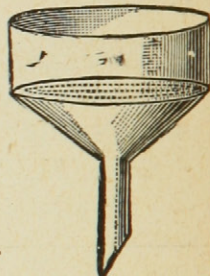
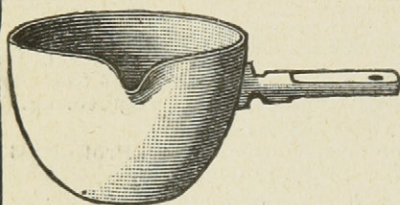
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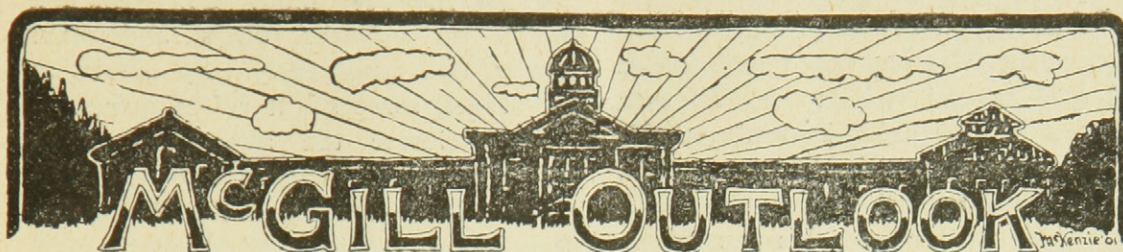
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Editorial.

This issue of the OUTLOOK is edited by Mr. Frank G. Wickware.

At the Annual Dinner of the New England Graduates' Society, held at Boston on the 18th February, the gratifying announcement was made that,

in view of the celebration, in 1904, of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the commencement of teaching in McGill University, Mr. H. Holton Wood (Arts, 1879) and Mr. A. E. Childs (Applied Science, 1888) were prepared to give the sum of \$5,000 each towards the cost of erecting and equipping a Students'

Union for the students and graduates of the University, provided a total subscription of \$75,000 was raised for that purpose by the graduates.

We learn that before making the announcement Messrs. Wood and Childs had paid several visits to McGill with the view of thoroughly informing themselves of the conditions of student life, and had had several consultations with other graduates of the University. A gymnasium, a dining-hall, dormitories, and a Students' Union—all these were seen to be badly needed, and were thoroughly discussed. It was felt that a dormitory would benefit only the fifty or sixty students whom it could accommodate. A dining-hall would more properly form part of any comprehensive scheme of students' residences, which it was hoped McGill might accomplish before many years go by, and the erection of a gymnasium on an adequate scale would involve the expenditure of a larger sum than the graduates could be expected to raise.

There remained then a Students' Union, and this—both because it appeared to be within the means of the graduates to give, and because it would be of benefit to all the students—was eventually and unanimously chosen as the most appropriate gift which the graduates could make.

We understand that some of the most prominent graduates in the city are interesting themselves in the matter, and that they are already taking steps to organize a general movement with a view to raising the necessary amount.

It is, of course, much too early to speak of the lines on which the proposed Union will be erected and carried on. It will be time enough for that when we know that the required amount will be forthcoming. We suppose that the Union will be a sort of Club similar to the Union at Cambridge University and to Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania, and open, on payment of the lowest possible annual subscrip-

tion, to all men students of the University—a building of their own, in which they will have their own reading, lounging, and meeting-rooms, etc., with provision for billiards, chess and other games, and where they may obtain, at all events, some slight refreshments.

We welcome the announcement as being, in many respects, the most important in the history of the University. It is the first serious effort on the part of the graduates, as a body, to testify in a substantial manner to their loyalty and love for their Alma Mater. May this first seed, sown at the Boston Dinner, bring forth abundant fruit in the years to come! It is a gift from the graduates to the students. Above all, it is the first attempt to improve the conditions of our student life, so lamentably deficient in all those social elements which, of themselves, constitute no small part of an education, and which make the remembrance of one's college days a lifelong pleasure.

We believe that a Students' Union will fill a longfelt want at McGill, and we wish to be the first to convey to Mr. Wood and Mr. Childs the grateful thanks of the students, in the first place, for their fine generosity, and, in the second, for the spirit which has prompted them to make their gift to the students.

The close of the hockey season leaves McGill as champions of the Intercollegiate Hockey Union. The outlook at the first of the season was far from bright and it is all the more to the credit of the team that they have managed to work their way to the top against such great odds. No doubt every man in McGill is very glad that the Hockey Team has added another championship to our list of athletic triumphs, but at the same time the support accorded the Hockey and Skating Club by the students is far from gratifying. It must be remembered that the financial difficulties in the way of forming the Inter-

collegiate Hockey Union seemed almost insurmountable and that its existence depends on the students themselves. In Toronto and Kingston the attendance at all the games was good, but any one surveying the small crowd at the Arena last Friday night could hardly say the same of McGill. The C. I. H. U. stands for everything that is best and cleanest in Canada's winter sport, and it would be a pity to see it broken up. We wish it long and continued success.

The Freshmen Class Cap made its appearance last week and sprang at once into universal favour. The OUTLOOK has advocated Class Caps all along, and we believe that they will tend to strengthen Year and University spirit throughout the College. A part of the Freshmen Class has held aloof from the idea and has decided not to have anything to do with the Caps. It is to be hoped that they will change

their minds and fall in line with the rest of their Year. It is perhaps rather late to expect the other years to follow the example set by '06, but we hope another year to see each Class with a distinguishing emblem.

The combined Arts'-Science Dance, which occasioned so much heartburning and anxiety, is reported to have been most successful on all but its financial side. The supper seems to be the chief object of praise. We are glad that the Committee was able to make a successful function out of the means at their disposal. One feature, however, we do not favour and that is the limiting of the number of students' tickets. If we are to give dances, let us have them for students first, and let outsiders come in when the students are served. It is to be hoped that no other Committee will follow this example.

IDEALS OF CITIZENSHIP.

After the four or six or seven years of the University, what comes next? One's life work. What will that amount to? However the graduate spends his life in its details, whatever he may achieve or miss, there is one aspect of his career which challenges at once our deepest interest and our keenest scrutiny. I mean the way in which he regards and performs his duties as a citizen and patriot. In other words, it is his attitude towards society which perhaps best expresses the true temper and spirit of the educated man.

But as the field of the graduate's activities, "society" must be understood in its widest sense. We must define true citizenship, that is to say, patriotism, as the desire and the endeavour to secure the greatest good for all one's fellow citizens without distinction. If this be regarded as the great practical end of education it is worth while to

think of some of the ways in which it may be realized, and first of all we think of certain faculties or accomplishments which the graduate has developed in the University, and which the undergraduate must acquire if he too is to become an ideal citizen. Among the things, then, which a man should cultivate and acquire in the University and take with him into active life are these:

1. Some knowledge of the world. I use the phrase seriously, not in irony. What is usually called "knowledge of the world" is really worldly knowledge, and the University is certainly not the true place for its acquisition. But at college one ought to get the best knowledge to be acquired anywhere—knowledge that is the basis of wisdom and power. This is what the well-directed study of history and literature, ancient and modern, is designed to give. Such study is properly pursued at the

University, where competent guides should be found, as distinguished from study in private, where a more or less untrained and ignorant mind must play the interpreter itself. Woe to any national university in which these gateways of knowledge are not opened first and widest to its aspiring youth! And woe to the country that of set purpose maintains and cherishes such a university! Of course, such study and knowledge must be concrete, vital and personal; including conversance with the motives and actions of typical men, with the examples of history as well as the thoughts of literature.

2. A plastic and receptive mind. This is the finest result of a liberal education. It most distinguishes the man of breadth and power from the mere grinder in the mill of traditions and precedents. The capacity of growth is the most precious of intellectual attributes. The faculty of acquisition, though indispensable, is not so distinctive because it is more common. Hence many a child of promise, perhaps oftener through lack of the proper environment and training during the formative period than from want of native endowment, has stopped short in his mental progress at the very threshold of his manly career. Arrested development at the age of twenty-four is less melancholy than at the age of twelve only because its frequency almost makes us regard it as normal. But without mental elasticity and flexibility and susceptibility, how can we move with the world as it moves? How can we apply our knowledge of the world as it was yesterday to the conditions and needs of the world of to-morrow or to-day? How are we too feel our perilous way along the social labyrinth, darkened by ignorance, prejudice or bigotry, and bring ourselves and our fellows out into the light? How can we test the moral strength of opposing views, or divine the ultimate direction of new or complex currents of thought

and opinion? How are we to maintain intellectual sympathy with honest but unenlightened minds, so as to discern their difficulties, and thus be able to work with them while working for them? In a word, how are we, if the conditions of spontaneous and constant intellectual growth are wanting, to become helpers of our country and our kind?

3. Sympathy with men. By this I do not mean the kindness or humanity which is "natural" to most people. The human sympathy of which I speak is absent from many of the best-hearted men you will meet. I have seen in Toronto some very kind-hearted people hustling an unoffending Jew who was trying to secure redress for destruction of his property. I refer rather to that breadth of sympathy for men as men which rarely comes to any except by a study of the world in its historic development or an intelligent appreciation of the needs and struggles of humanity.

4. A sense of justice. This is closely akin to human sympathy, and one can hardly exist without the other. William Watson says:

"The great achievement of the human mind is the idea of justice."

It is scarcely half achieved yet; for while the civilized world has succeeded in securing a fair administration of justice between man and man, the more arduous half of the struggle, the establishment of justice between nation and nation or people and people, has only just begun. The philosophic student of history has an advantage over all others in knowing the conditions of the problem, in tracing the progress of the idea from the first mitigations of tribalistic blood-revenge to the hard-won recognition of the principle of arbitration.

And what calls for light and guidance come from the depths of modern society! When so many editors and magistrates and legislators are partisans or cynics or charlatans, what must be

the mental condition of their applauding or approving constituents? Listen to the discourse of the average politician and you will find his opinions usually crude and shallow, and often mischievous, but this does not suggest at once the real danger to the State. The observation is a commonplace, and no commonplace is of the least use in the way of enlightenment or reform. The man of liberal mind is bound to seek an explanation of the crudeness and shallowness that are rife in discussions of the weightiest matters. To this end he must explore the fountain head of the evil, the leaders of public opinion in all the professions, and scrutinize their sentiments and their kind and degree of culture. Wherever he penetrates beneath the surface he will discover that our gravest shortcomings as a people are due either to the prevalence of false ideals of patriotism or to the absence of any patriotic ideal whatever.

Let us picture to ourselves one of our high-minded graduates as he finds himself face to face with actual public evils. Wherever he goes among his fellow citizens he hears great questions of principle or policy discussed, not upon their merits, but from the standpoint of personal or party advantage. He has to listen to clamorous endorsements of party acts or measures, and fierce denunciations of those advocated by political opponents. He sees men whom he had hoped to respect and imitate voting and, perhaps, working for the election of candidates whom they despise—again for personal or party ends. He will learn how ill it fares with measures of social or educational reform, as their fate is determined by ignorance or prejudice or mere mental and moral inertia. He will see provincial or even municipal elections demoralized in word and deed by the identification of national and local politics. He will marvel as he sees how great moral questions that must be dealt with by legislation are rarely viewed by

party leaders from the moral standpoint alone. In a word, he is disconcerted and baffled by the practical divorce of morals and politics, by the absence of moral standards in civic life.

Now, what is the liberally educated man to do? Sometimes he must be tempted to imitate the vow of the young cynic in Maude:

"I will bury myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own."

There is, however, a more excellent way for the true university man than that of contempt and aversion. He will, of course, in any case do his own duty, by setting an example of all the civic virtues. But this is not to fulfil the responsibility of his liberal culture or to rise to its privileges. What he has learned of value to the state he is bound, at his peril, to teach to his ignorant and untaught fellow countrymen. He must not say to himself that they had better be left to themselves in self-contented ignorance, that moonshine is as good as sunshine to those that live in a cave. It is his duty to get them cut of their cave into the brightness of his own hardly won freedom. If he has had his visions he must declare them. If he has gained the insight and foresight of the seer, he must show the courage and endurance of the prophet. If not, he fails in patriotism just as much as those whom he ignores and despises.

It is often complained that university men have not the rightful scope and chance in public life. Yet they do not **need to go into public life at all** to exert their best influence upon the state. Carlyle, and Ruskin, and Channing, and Lowell, and Goldwin Smith, never held or sought office; but they stand high among the political prophets of the English-speaking race. Burke and James Bryce, and John Morley, are known as politicians, but their strength is that of the political moralist. The power of the pen, not that of the living voice, is the peculiar prerogative of college-bred men. And in spite of popular

ignorance and indifference the outlook for enlightenment is brighter than ever before in the history of our race and nation. The people are not wholly blind. Many are half blind or colour-blind, for their senses have not been sufficiently exercised to discern good and evil. They have not been trained to the habit of looking upward and their eyes have long been dazzled by vain shows. What they need most is not more but better knowledge, and a true national perspective—just what students of history can give them. They need to know what is most educating and uplifting in the great world of intellectual thought, and endeavour outside of the narrow limits of inexperienced and provincial Canada. The first condition of improvement is the disturbance of self-complacency, “a large and liberal discontent;” and this can never come to our people if their minds are clouded by inherited international prejudices or preoccupied with reflections upon their own attainments or their own fancied virtues. They will have something more wholesome and stimulating to think of when our University men, broadminded and observing, keep telling them what is being done in the great world of thought and invention, what are the best methods as well as the best results of research, and where these are most successfully pursued.

And in the larger range of national education, the men of higher culture have an almost exclusive field of beneficent labour. They have learned from history and current observation as few others have, and can set forth as few others can, the delusions and illusions of militarism and jingoism. They can expose as few others can the sophistries of the apostles of force, and the seductiveness of all appeals to the lower tribalistic instincts and unchristian passions of our citizens. They can, without standing in any pulpit or mounting any rostrum, become the most effective preachers of the right-

cousness which exalteth a nation. May He who has called them to this work bless them in the doing of it!

J. F. McCURDY, in *The Varsity*.

PROM. WEEK AT YALE.

The Yale Junior Promenade, probably the largest college social function in America, has just been held, and the accounts of its origin, history and magnificence in the Yale papers make very interesting reading:—

“The Junior Promenade as it is held to-day, is the outgrowth of the exercises which took place in connection with the ‘Presentation of the Wooden Spoon’—one of Yale’s oldest ceremonies. This custom was originated by Henry T. Blake in 1847, as a burlesque on the regular Junior Exhibition, and it took place a few days after the formal Junior appointment exercises. According to tradition, there were various presentations in vogue at the time of the old Commons Hall. For instance, a pair of large red-topped boots were given to the most popular man, a jack-knife to the homeliest, a cane to the handsomest, and the man that ate the most received a wooden spoon. The idea of making last award came from the practice in use at the University of Cambridge, England, of nick-naming the last man in the honour roll each year the ‘wooden spoon man.’ In a few years the winner of the lowest colloquy in the Junior Appointments at Yale received this title. This was the original theory, but was only carried out at two appointments. In the next year the editors of the *Lit.* called a meeting of all non-appointment men called ‘cochleareati,’ or, generally, ‘cochs,’ who chose the spoon man for that year from those with low appointments, but not necessarily the lowest. In 1854 nine men were chosen for a ‘spoon com-

mittee,' and these elected the spoon man from their number. For the following six years each committee, or 'Society of Cochs,' as it was called, elected their successors, but in 1860 the original meeting of non-appointment men was held and presided over by the spoon man of the year before. The nine men constituting the 'Cochs' corresponded to the nine on the Prom. committee at the present time.

"Soon afterwards the question of scholarship disappeared entirely and the nine most popular men in the Junior Class were chosen for the spoon committee. So the position of spoon man, and indeed those of the other eight men on the committee, became the highest elective honours at Yale.

"The Junior Class of 1871 gave the final spoon exhibition in its famous history, for, in the following year the old exercises were abolished, and a dance was given in its place. This year, 1872, therefore, marks the transition of the old 'Society of Cochs' to the modern Junior Prom. Committee, and from that time on the annual dance, with its accessories, has gradually developed until it has culminated in the great social event of the present day."

"Though election to the Prom. Committee is the greatest honour which can be conferred by any class, it also entails the greatest amount of work, for the nine men of the committee give practically all their time to the work for nearly four months. A former chairman thus describes the preparations for the dance:—

"In October the Junior Class meets and elects a committee of nine men to take charge of the arrangements for this event. These men find themselves face to face with the question of arranging for one of the largest balls in the country, and one involving the expenditure of from five

to six thousand dollars. From that time until two weeks or more after the Prom. is over, in January, they have all the business they can attend to. Sub-committees are immediately appointed to look after the arrangements for decoration, supper, printing and carriages, and all the members of the committee, with the single exception of the chairman, immediately begin the canvass for subscriptions. All the arrangements for the Junior German are in the hands of the floor manager. Before the committee leaves for the Christmas holidays, all the contracts have been awarded. This year the Prom. came two weeks later than usual, so that the committee has had ample time to finish up all the uncompleted arrangements. But usually the Prom. comes within two weeks after College opens for the winter term. This leaves the committee such a short time that every minute is taken up in giving out invitations and in making the final arrangements. Before this time the sub-committees have given out large contracts.

"It is not a simple matter to secure the Armory. In addition to the mere renting of it the chairman has to get two men to go bonds to the extent of \$5,000 to insure the State against any possible loss, and these bondsmen in turn have to be guaranteed in a surety company. The supper committee has made a contract with some caterer for providing supper for 1,600 people at a cost of about \$1,600. Some New York decorator has been engaged to transform the Armory from its cold, bleak appearance into a ball-room of high artistic taste, and some fifty-seven boxes have been arranged for. A band and orchestra have been secured to provide the music, and invitations have arrived to the number of 2,800, together with the dance orders and tickets.

"Practically, all the arrangements have been made before the committee returns from the vacation. From that time on the work consists in concentrating all these arrangements into the Prom. itself. The chairman of necessity is the busiest man on the committee, as he has to supervise all the various details, and in the last week has to do a great deal of the work himself. A steady stream of people are at his room during the day of the Prom., asking questions and desiring tickets up to the time he leaves for the Armory.

"Work does not begin at the Armory until the Thursday preceding the Prom., and there is, consequently, a great rush to complete the decorations during these last few days."

The Prom. this year, if not excelling its predecessors, at least equalled them in brilliance. As usual the Dance was held in the 2nd Regt. Armory and the customary scheme of decorations was followed with the customary success. The colours which predominated were pink and white, while the girders were hidden by southern smilax. Not an inch of prosaic wall or ceiling was visible to suggest the severe lines of the drill hall; it was a bower for the evening. The walls behind the boxes were draped with white lace and old gold hangings, between white and gold Corinthian columns.

"One of the pleasing features of the decorations was the prominence of the trophies of last June's boat-race at New London and of the past football season. An eight-oared shell, with oars attached, was suspended from the girders in the middle of the hall, and at a short distance from the bow of the shell was hung a large football with the easily and gladly read inscriptions: 'Yale 12, Princeton 5; Yale 23, Harvard 0.' The music was furnished by Colt's Band of Hartford, placed on the left of the Ar-

mory, and by Weil's Orchestra of New Haven on the right.

"The grand match began at 9 o'clock, and was led by the members of the Junior Prom. Committee, followed by the committee of 1903. It is estimated that when the first dance began there were about 800 people on the floor. There were eighteen regular dances and eighteen intermissions with an encore to each dance and intermission, making a total of seventy-two dances, excluding the six extras. Supper was served about half-past twelve, and the last dance was finished about 5 o'clock.

"The Prom. festivities last over three days, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The guests arrive on Saturday as a rule, and Sunday is spent in seeing the town and colleges. The afternoon chapel is one of the most pleasing memories of all the Prom. week. On Monday the big Junior and Sophomore teas are held, and at night comes the Prom. concert given by the Glee and Banjo Clubs. This year the concert was a great success, even though the Freshmen did their best to distract the attention of the audience by means of showers of confetti. Immediately after the concert, were held, the Germans seven in number, given by the Juniors, Sophomores and the men of the different houses. The list of souvenir and figure favours for these dances is a most varied one, ranging, as it does, from silver card-cases to bags of confetti for the ladies and from pipes to paper hats for the men. On Tuesday, the day of days, the usual large Sheff. teas were given, and in the evening the Prom. itself. This is but a list of the regular Prom. functions. Dinners, luncheons and teas are held in endless number on all three days, and they have been called a whirl of 'sandwiches and cabs.'

"Some idea of the cost of such an

entertainment may be gained from the prices which are charged. Invitations to the Junior Prom. and German cost \$10.00. Dance orders are issued at a dollar and a quarter each. Prom. boxes are extra, and last year, prices, in not a few cases, ran up to \$125 for even undesirable locations in the auction sale, because the demand was greater than the supply. This produced a surplus of a trifle over a thousand dollars, but later in the year the purchasers of boxes at these extreme prices were given rebates of almost 50 per cent., which brought their box prices down to the normal. This year the highest price put on a box was \$75, and the lowest \$25—just about the average for the last three or four years. For Prom. concert seats prices were very high. The bonus paid on the first choice of ten seats was \$89. Generally, after eight or ten blocks are disposed of, there is a sharp fall in prices, but this year was the exception, and the thirteenth choice brought \$80. The total amount of bonuses from the auction sale of fifty-two choices of ten seats each amounted to about \$3,700, or an average of over \$6.00 to a seat.

"We will close with the following list of cab fares arranged for by the committee.

To Junior Prom.. . . .	\$5 00
To concert and return.. . . .	3 50
To concert and German.. . . .	5 00
To one tea and return.. . . .	3 50
To each additional tea on same trip.. . . .	1 50"

A TRAGIC BALLAD.

I.

An old man stood on a wind-swept shore,
An anguish'd look, and no hat he wore,
His pensiveness grew more and more Intense.

The breakers burst in foam at his feet,
And beyond the road the grim white horses fleet,
While the gathering gloom at the day's retreat

Grew dense.

II.

The old man gazed far out to sea,
In his grief he groaned most piteously,
His frail form shook—"Ye gods," cried he,

"Give ease.

Ah! respite, respite grant from pain,
And never more shall I complain,
If I eat aught but very plain

Entrées."

AN OLD FRIEND'S WORK.

Most of the men in the Junior and Senior Years in Arts will remember Dr. Segall, who lectured in French during the session 1900-01 and all those who knew him will read with pleasure the following clipping from the *Columbia Spectator*:—

An important contribution to a comparative study of the French and Spanish dramas is "Corneille and the Spanish Drama," by J. B. Segall, Ph.D. (Columbia), which has been issued by the Columbia University Press as one of the series of studies prepared under the direction of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature. For students of seventeenth century drama this book will prove an invaluable piece of equipment. The seventeenth century stage in general, English as well as French, took much from Spain, and in France, Corneille, the greatest of the play-makers of the period, was powerfully moved by influences from beyond the Pyrenees. A knowledge of the nature of these influences and of the method of their utilization is necessary to a thorough comprehension of the development and tendencies of the dramatic and poetic art of the France of that time.

Dr. Segall discusses these points very thoroughly in his book, and shows with remarkable clearness the rise and growth of the movements which made the French and Spanish plays interdependent. The history of the classic theatre in France is traced with some detail, and much literary discernment is shown

in a discussion of "Le Cid" and "Le Menteur" and of their connection with history of the early classic stage. Dr. Segall is evidently in thorough touch and sympathy with his subject and the result is a book that appeals not only to the specialist, but also to the scholar at large.

McGill Wins Intercollegiate Championship.

Final Game results in a Draw.

McGill 2, 'Varsity 2.

The suspense is over. What we wanted, we have, and what we looked for, we see. The honour of winning the championship of the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union, in the first year of its inception, belongs to McGill. That this is no small matter for congratulation is obvious to a follower of the great winter game. The competition for the really magnificent trophy, presented by the Queen's University Hockey Club, was keen, high-spirited and general. There were unexpected reverses, and equally un-hoped-for victories. Teams were now up, now down. In the down of the hockey season, the roseate hues of red and yellow, tinged with a setting of black, illumined the hockey world; towards the mid-day of January, the sky assumed a cloudless blue; but as time crept on, being only natural in such fine weather, the beautiful tints of red and white spread over the sky, indicating a glorious finish to a well-tempered day, and bright prospects for the morrow of 1904.

The record of McGill's team, in the first year of the Union, is, as has been pointed out in this paper before, varied and peculiar. What

McGill doesn't know about running a team in the *Football Union* isn't worth knowing, but what we didn't know about the management of a hockey team would have filled a book. The season's experience has proved invaluable, however, and will serve as a precedent for forthcoming managers. As surely as there can be no gainsaying the fact that the team acquitted themselves nobly in the strife, so surely can we predict that this season's success will have a great and lasting stimulus on the winter pastime at our Alma Mater.

After the (now) customary delay, the teams lined up against each other in the following order:—

'Varsity.		McGill.
Lash,	Goal.	Lindsay.
Evans, (capt.)	Point,	Molson.
Wright,	Cover-Point.	Young.
Gilbert,	Rover.	Ryan.
Hausser,	Centre.	Crawford, (capt).
Dillabough,	L. Wing.	Wurtele.
Brown,	R. Wing.	Sims.

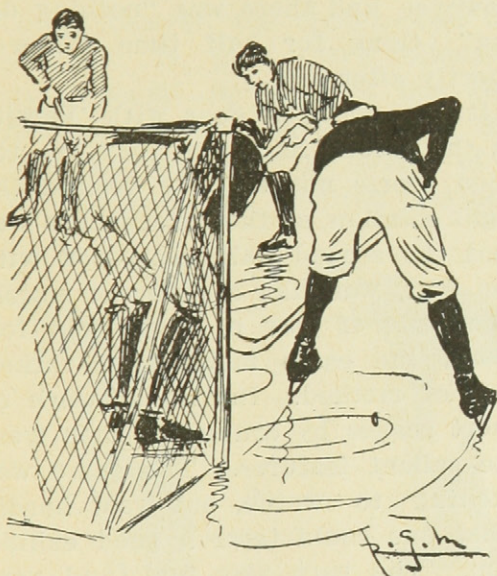
Referee:—Richard Boon, cap't. Montreal Hockey Team.

THE PLAY.

The match opened with a McGill rush, which was soon checked, and

the puck sent back to McGill territory. An offside here occasioned a face near the McGill nets. Young and Wurtele relieved well, but the 'Varsity men were not to be denied and led counter-attack on our goal, which Molson relieved by a fine run down the ice. Coming up to McGill's end again, there was another face. Crawford procured the rubber, "ducked" around somewhat, then passed to Young. The latter went straight for the opposing nets, and was promptly "bodied" by Evans; Ryan was right on hand though and neatly lifted the sphere through for our first goal.

Time—8 minutes.



Ryan scores first goal.

During the progress of the above play, it was most evident that 'Varsity was "at sea;" in other words they could not find the rink. The greater distances, the different arrangement of the lighting and of the side boards, were in a large measure responsible for this. McGill, though not playing on a strange sheet of ice, were playing a very inferior grade of hockey, the whole trouble being that each man was too anxious to score, and would not play in his position.

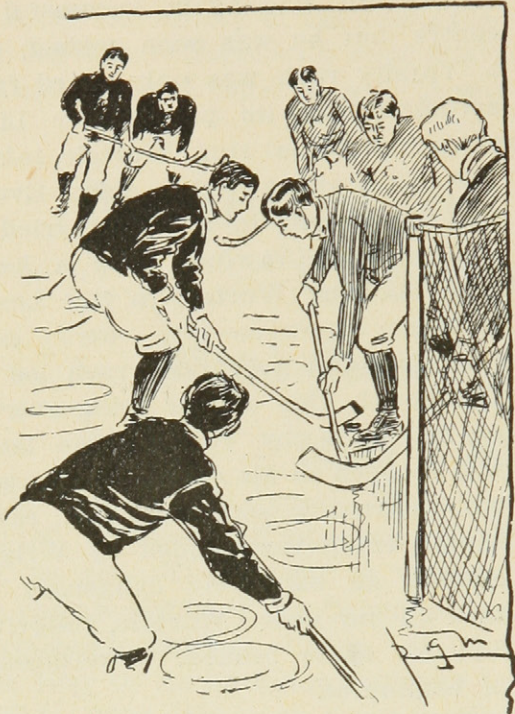
The second game was much more stubbornly contested. The 'Varsity

men were rapidly becoming accustomed to their surroundings, consequently it took McGill eighteen minutes this time to put the rubber past Lash.

Crawford was again successful at centre, but he was soon robbed, and a 'Varsity rush was only saved from accomplishing its purpose by Lindsay's sensational stop. Wurtele, taking possession, ran up the side; Evans, putting himself in the road, tried to relieve, but Crawford took a hand, thus allowing Wurtele to test Lash's visionary powers—they were good. Now followed a 'Varsity rush led by Dillabough, this danger being averted in fine style by Young. The latter was stopped in his career by Hausser, who started a series of long range shots, which were ended by Wright leading an extremely dangerous attack on our nets. Wurtele, relieving, had his skate broken. Intermission of 7 minutes.

'Varsity opened strong, but Sims was too cute and got the whole length of the rink before he was obliged to pass. Evans interrupted and batted out to Brown in the corner, where some close play followed. Wright cleared, but Sims brought it back to the opposite corner, where some heavy "bodying" occasioned a face. Dillabough, with a judicious use of his avoirdupois, got away, but could not pass our defence, who promptly sent the puck back again. Wright and others saved, but Boon blew his whistle, and there was a face directly in front, from which nothing happened. Individual runs and long range shooting were now the features. Sims, after some good stick work, found himself with only Lash between him and the nets, but this was enough and too much. Molson also got in pretty close at times, but on these occasions, he had no support. Then closely followed runs by Young and Crawford combined, and Ryan and Young, during the latter of which

Ryan checked Gilbert too heavily and was sent to the fence. 'Varsity at length woke up and led a spirited attack, only to have it intercepted by



"Varsity led a spirited attack."

Molson, who took the puck up the ice and then passed to Crawford, but Evans was again in the road. The game had now become much closer. Checking was heavier, and the men watched their opponents carefully. Alternate good play in the centre of the rink was characteristic. Every one was too closely watched to get away. Whenever the puck went to either end it was promptly sent back to the entanglement at centre, until a foul by 'Varsity's defence necessitated a face in front of their goals. The puck went back to Ryan, who did his best, but Lash's thorax was impenetrable. The play now degenerated, became very loose with very few good features. Ryan and Young relieved with some effectual runs, but outside of this there is little to chronicle. Dillabough and Gilbert made things lively for some time. Long lifts and desultory playing were suddenly interrupted by Young making a deter-

mined rush. He was heavily checked by Wright, but Wurtele was right on hand, and amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the students made the score read

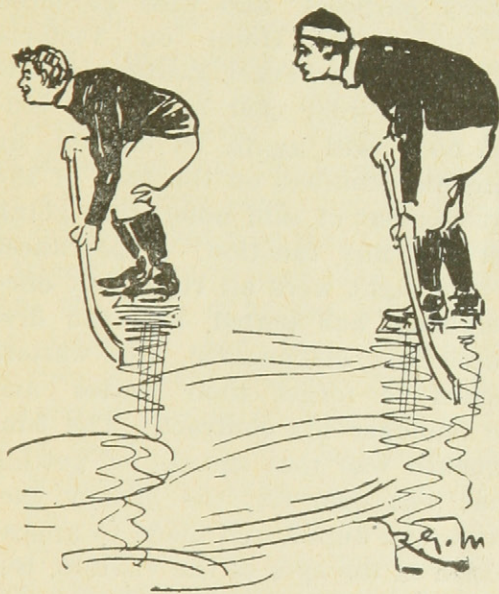
McGill, 2.—'Varsity, 0.

After this things livened up. The play was all McGill, Ryan, Crawford and Young making rushes. There was some heavy checking, which affected Hausser and Dillabough. Sims nearly added another goal to score. He was following up a lift which Wright was waiting for. The latter lifted as soon as possible, but Sims blocked and rushed in on 'Varsity's goal. Lash was again most provokingly present, however, and there was "nothing doing" Gong for half time followed shortly after.

It was do or *be done* with 'Varsity in the second half, and they are too good sports not to have desired the right solution, so the consequence was that the second half, compared with the first, was like a different match. The style of play of each team followed the same method, or rather, *lack* of method. Individual work or short rushes by couples of men were the salient features. The game was exciting to watch, but was hardly what one could term a good exhibition. The pace was fast, and very soon began to tell on many of the players.

A series of rushes started matters, stopped with a face at McGill end from which Ryan and Sims went down the ice. Gilbert and Young then participated, and Young was sent to the fence for heavy checking. Hausser procured the rubber, and, passing every one, tested Lindsay's powers to the fullest. Ryan relieved but Hausser, aided this time by Dillabough, came right back; the latter's shot was stopped. Shortly afterwards an unexpected long shot nearly went through, but Lindsay executed a light fantastic in the "nic-o'-time."

Molson promptly committed an offside, but no damage was done from the face, except that probably the 2 heaviest men on the ice came together with a clash, and "great was the fall thereof." Every one was now *keen*, and the continued droaning of the student onlookers drowned the referee's whistle. 'Varsity was desperate, and led many dangerous attacks on the McGill nets, but the good work of our defence men told. Play gradually narrowed down to McGill territory. Dillabough, Brown and Hausser made things extremely hot for a time. Dillabough, from a pass, shot, but Lindsay was all there. Not clearing in time, however, the other two men swooped in, and there followed a lively scuffle in front of our goals, from which no damage was done. This was probably the period of the hardest and most exciting playing of



"The good work of our defence men told."

the night. 'Varsity had calculated the distances, and were taking no chances, so that it was a fortunate thing for the home team that they had already scored two games. In the play Ryan had a tooth knocked out, and was forced to stop for a few minutes to trifle with some "tincture of Myrrh." Every man was working hard. The

puck was rushed from one end to the other. Wurtele, in the thick of it, had to stop for two minutes with an injured-neck. 'Varsity now seemed to gather herself for a spring, as it were. Many hot attacks were led, notably by Evans and Gilbert, which were unsuccessful, but they "hung right with it," until Gilbert, coming up the ice with the puck, suddenly fell. Dillabough, supporting closely, was right *in line*, and shoved the rubber passed Lindsay.

Time.—23 minutes. McGill, 2—'Varsity, 1.

If people were excited before, how much more so now. Seven minutes to play, championship at stake for McGill, and a big chance for the championship in the case of 'Varsity! Could McGill hold them down or not? Seven minutes is a long time under such circumstances, and when Mr. Boon blew his whistle, starting the game again, *there was loafing!* It would be almost impossible to give a connected account of the play that followed, so irregular, haphazard, and so full of rushes and hard checking was it. The play was mainly in McGill's territory, but was not confined exclusively to her end. The pace slackening after a few minutes, Brown shot out from his fellows with the "bone of contention," cleverly passing some forwards, and Young, he shot unerringly at Lindsay, but Molson intercepted a few hundred pounds of shin-pads, pants, sweater and flesh, and averted the danger. Shortly after Crawford and Wurtele for McGill and Dillabough and Gilbert for 'Varsity did some effectual work, until an offside necessitated a face at centre. From this face it came to the home team's defence, who committed an offside, thus forcing a face directly in front of goals. The referee blew his whistle, Hausser jerked the puck to Gilbert, and before any one was fully aware of the fact, 'Varsity

had

TIED THE SCORE.

with only 2½ minutes to play! The excitement was all the more intense from the fact that, previous to the match, the teams had made an agreement stipulating if the match were to result in a draw there would be no play off, championship going to McGill on points.

Play was at once resumed, and such play! Five 'Varsity men seemed to be just raining shots on the McGill nets. The McGill men soon picked up, however, and "got busy," especially Young, who incapacitated Brown for some length of time, occasioning an intermission. There still remained half a minute. Surely we could do it! The teams lined up—Boon gave the signal, and from the face the puck rolled on its side to Wright, who was situated about "centre-field." Inserting his stick underneath, he carefully lifted the rubber towards the rafters. Every one's heart stood still till Lindsay suddenly executed a few "stunts," and the game ended, as one of our city dailies put it, "with McGill (very much) in possession of the puck."

CROSS-CHECKS.

Our congratulations to Capt. Crawford and Manager McDonald!

Charlie Young's horse-shoe again in evidence.

The 'Varsity boys are all game.

Molson took every chance, and played the game of the evening.

Dillabough's appearance was not that of an Apollo, but he was generally where needed.

[ash
ind-ay } "Semper Parati."

If McGill had not been so reckless at first we would probably not have needed to fall back on points to win the bowl.

The referee was as nearly perfect as any one could well be in that position.

Sims got a very bad knock on the face; he will have to pass hard tack for some days to come.

Crawford, Wurtele and Young, had all been sick during the week previous, but, nevertheless, played good fast hockey.

McGill University Hockey Team.

Intercollegiate champions of America sounds very well!

THE BIG THREE.

Track Athletics, }
Football, } Championship.
Hockey, }

The Aftermath of the Match.

Immediately after the game, on Friday, the two teams adjourned to their respective places of abode for sundry purposes, and then gathered at the Savoy Hotel on Victoria St. We give the exact location of this "joint" in order that no McGill student-body will again be enticed, by plausible promises on the part of the management of said hotel, into going there for any function. Appearances at first sight were all right, but once everybody was seated, and the first course had disappeared, the waiters seemed to forget their duties and the manager his contract. The consequence was that instead of getting what was paid for, the hockey executive was duped, and made to appear foolish in the eyes of the visitors. But experience is a good teacher, even if its fees are rather high, and this episode will not be forgotten when we begin to make arrangements for another Intercollegiate Dinner in Montreal.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks above mentioned, the whole affair was most enjoyable, and what was lacking on the table was made up for by

those around it. At the head of the table sat Mr. McInnes and Dr. Wright, the one president of Queen's Hockey Club, the other secretary of the C. I. H. U. The McGill executive was well represented by Prof. Capper, the Honorary-President, S. H. Maclaren, President, "Kitty" Crawford, Captain, and Geo. McDonald, Manager.

Captain Evans, Manager Woodworth, and the entire 'Varsity team were also on hand.

After a certain amount of *Savoy* refreshment had been indulged in, Mr. McInnes opened the toast list. He rose to present the cup, which was placed immediately in front of him, draped under Queen's colours, to the Hockey Union. He said that he esteemed it an honour to have this task entrusted to him and mentioned that although the Union was only one year old, yet every one would agree with him that it was a sturdy youngster. He depreciated the fact that the Intercollegiate Union played *shinney*, and did not think that was a correct judgment. There was no use in saying that the hockey played was of the first rank, but he hoped and believed that now that this means of friendly rivalry had been inaugurated the class of hockey would steadily improve, and that ultimately the title of Intercollegiate Champions of America would go with the holders of the C. I. H. U. Championship. Mr. McInnes then gave a short history of the inception of the Union, how the idea grew, and the immense interest displayed in the idea at Queen's. How the theory eventually took shape, developed and now stood before us in this shape. So saying, he pulled off the draperies, and the magnificent bit of silverware stood forth. Three cheers were heartily given for Queen's, and the fact that they "were jolly good fellows" was openly avowed in song.

Dr. Wright, with a few appropriate

remarks, accepted the cup on behalf of the Union.

Mr. McInnes, as the only Queen's representative present, then rose and presented the cup to the McGill Hockey Club, in token of the championship they had won.

Prof. Capper said that in virtue of his position, as Hon.-President of the McGill Club, it gave him great pleasure to accept the custody of the cup for one year. He could not express too warmly his thanks to Queen's for donating the beautiful trophy, that it was a very tangible and omnipresent reminder of the existence of the League, and also of the generosity of the donors.

In looking back over the season's play, he remarked that there had been good as well as bad hockey, but the latter was only to be expected from an infant league. He hoped to see the standard of hockey gradually become better, and also hoped that the cup would go around among the contestants. He expressed a hope that among the latter there would always be a spirit of keen rivalry, but true friendship in order to better promote the feeling of thoroughly friendly rivalry, which ought to prevail among great Universities. He further understood that the *champion* Canadian team was to play the winning American team. Should there be a cup donated for these contests, he hoped that it would *never* go south of the border, and thought it would not, as although our American Cousins tried to play hockey, yet he didn't think it was equal to the Canadian article. Again expressing his thanks to Queen's, he sat down.

Pres. Maclaren also replied on behalf of McGill. He reviewed the games played in the past season, and pointed out from these that if Queen's could go to the States, as they have done, and beat some of the best Intercollegiate hockey teams down there,

he saw no reason why McGill could not do the same thing.

After short speeches from Captain Crawford, Geo. McDonald Cap't. Evans, Mr. Woodworth, and Mr. McInnes, "God save the King" and "Auld Sang Syne" broke up the first Annual Intercollegiate Hockey Union Supper ever held in Canada.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CUP.

The trophy for the Canadian Intercollegiate hockey championship, which McGill has just won, is well worthy of being contested for. The bowl is made of sterling silver. Including the ebony stand, the cup stands 16½ inches high, and is 17½ inches wide. The top border is in the design of chrysanthemums, the flower of the university. On the front is a wreath of gold, maple and oak leaves, with a chased silver hockey player rushing the puck. The following inscription is on the front, Canadian Intercollegiate Championship Cup, presented to the C.I.H.U. by Queen's University Hockey Club, February, 1903. The crest of Queen's University is between the first and second line of the inscription.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CAN- ADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY UNION.

Quebec Rules Retained. Drawn Games and Fake Injuries to be Done Away With.

The First Annual Meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union, organized November 2, 1902, was held on Saturday, February 21, in the Queen's Hotel. There were present, besides the officers, Messrs. Frank D. Woodworth and J. McLaren, representing 'Varsity; Mr. G. F. Dalton, with proxy, representing Queen's; Mr. F. H. McLaren

for McGill; Mr. L. C. Laughland for McMaster; Mr. John Lash for Trinity; and Cadet Dunlop for the Royal Military College.

After some preliminary business, the Secretary read the following Annual Report:—

Gentlemen,—

It gives me great pleasure to make this the First Annual Report of the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union. It was only after considerable hesitation that this Union was formed, and the success which has attended it is most encouraging. I take this opportunity to congratulate the McGill Hockey team upon winning the championship of the newly formed league and the cup presented by Queen's.

I also wish to congratulate the Royal Military College on winning the Intermediate championship, after playing home and home games with 'Varsity II, and upon going through the season without a defeat.

I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking the Queen's University Hockey Club, and our president, Mr. W. H. MacInnes, for their generosity in presenting to the Union a handsome silver cup for the Senior championship, and which is to be called the "Queen's Cup."

I trust that in the near future we may be able to secure some trophy for the Intermediate series.

Copies of the amendments, which you will consider later, have been sent to each Club, and I trust that the delegates at this meeting will exercise great care in considering each of them.

In connection with the appointment of referees, I would recommend that each club appoint five members on the Board of Referees, as required by the Constitution, and that the proper officer be notified in due time whether the Clubs have agreed or not.

Herewith is the Treasurer's report:—

RECEIPTS.

McGill, fees	\$10.00
'Varsity, fees	18.00
Queen's, fees	18.00
McMaster, fees	8.00
Royal Military College, fees.	8.00
Trinity University, fees	8.00

Total.. ..\$70.00

EXPENDITURES.

Rule books	\$18.75
Stationary	4.00
Postage	2.00
Minute book	1.60
Cash book	50

Total\$26.00

Balance on hand. \$43.15

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. WRIGHT,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Amendments to the rules of the game, and to the regulations and rules of competition were then discussed.

Only two important changes were made. The first was, that in case of a tie, the match should continue, ends being changed, and each side should play five minutes from each end, with a rest of five minutes between, these periods to be repeated till one side had scored a majority of goals. The second was that in case of a player being injured, or disabled through a broken skate, etc., the opposite side should drop a man, and the game continued without delay. This will prevent players pretending to be injured in order to gain time, or for the purpose of giving the team a rest. The question of adopting the O. H. A. rule in regard to "off-side" provoked a warm discussion. Queen's R. M. C. and McGill favoured the Quebec rules, while 'Varsity and Trinity wished for the Ontario. The McMaster representative preferred not to vote.

Messrs. Dalton and F. H. McLaren pointed out the obvious defects of the Ontario rules, showing how they encouraged loafing, off-side and slow play.

They showed that the Quebec rules made it necessary for the players to be in perfect condition, and for the game to be fast and exciting throughout.

Messrs. Woodworth, Lash and J. McLaren objected to the Quebec rules being imposed upon players who had been brought up to play according to the Ontario rules, as the majority of players in the Intercollegiate league had been.

After a lengthy discussion, in which some of the speakers became a trifle heated, the amendment to adopt the Ontario rules was lost, the vote being 5 to 4.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Hon. President, Professor Capper, McGill; President, G. C. McDonald, McGill; Vice-President, G. W. Wood, 'Varsity; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Knight, Queen's. Representatives to be elected to the Executive from R. M. C., McMaster and Trinity.

After a vote of thanks had been passed to the outgoing officers, the meeting adjourned.

THE 1903 CHAMPIONS.

In view of the fact that McGill has won the C.I.H.U. championship, and is to play in a few days for the Intercollegiate Championship of America, a few words about the men may not be amiss.

Stuart Crawford, Sci. 1903, the captain, otherwise known as "Kitay" is a Montreal boy. He learned the game at Tucker's school, and has been a familiar figure on the McGill rink for several seasons. He plays centre, and is a good skater and stick-handler. Though light, he is a hard man to go up against. He is 22 years old, stands 5 feet, 4½ inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds.

Walter Molson is well known to all McGill students from his work in

football. He learned to play hockey in the backyards of his friends, and later with the High School. He is a member of Arts '04, and this is his third hockey season at McGill. In his first year he was a member of the Arts champion team, which won everything in sight, and last year he accompanied the team on its tour. He plays point, and plays it well. His weight is 195 pounds, he is 6 feet 2½ inches high, and is 20 years old.

Fred. Ryan lives in St. Lambert, and so is practically a Montreal boy. He learned the game at Loyola College, and played one game with the Senior Shamrocks last year. He fills the position of rover well, and is the best shot on the team. He is in Sci. '06. His age is 19, he weighs 131 pounds, and is 5 feet 5 inches high.

J. S. Wurtele, Science 1904, came into this life at Actonvale 22 years ago. He gradually increased in size and weight and now stands 5 feet 8 in., and weighs 154 pounds. He learnt hockey at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He came to McGill 3 years ago and played on the hockey team. He plays forward L. W.

Charles A Young, Medicine 1905, age 22, weight 140 lbs., height 5 feet 7 in., is an Ottawa man, and has been a hockey player for years. He started with the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, then played with Ottawa and figured on the Aberdeens the year they won the Intermediate championship. He has played on McGill teams for the last three years. He now plays cover.

Herbert L. Sims ("Bert" Sims), Medicine 1906, is nineteen years of age, height 5 feet 6½ in., weight 135 pounds. Sims is an Ottawa man, and received his education at Ottawa University, on the first team of which he played for about two years, though he has been figuring prominently in hockey for about four years. He plays right wing.

E. Algernon Lindsay, Medicine 1906, twenty-one years of age, height 5 ft. 8 in.,

weight 140 pounds. Lindsay comes from the far West, his home being in Calgary, Alberta, and was educated at St. John's College University, of Manitoba. He played on the college team for four years, as well as figuring prominently in connection with the Winnipeg Club for about three years. He is a sure man in goal.

THE IDEAL COLLEGE ATHLETE.

**Statuette by Dr. Tait McKenzie
Soon to Appear.**

At the meeting of the American Society of College Gymnasium Directors, recently held in New York, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie showed a figure of the "Ideal College Athlete." The statuette is of a young man in a standing position, his weight resting easily on his right foot. The left arm is raised and the shoulders turned to the right. In his hand he grasps a hand dynamometer, with which he is preparing to test his strength. The head inclines forward, and the eyes are directed down to the hand holding the instrument.

The construction of this statuette was undertaken at the suggestion of the Society. It is exactly one-quarter life size, and in proportion corresponds to the average of the fifty strongest men at Harvard. The necessary observations and measurements were taken by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard, and cover about 400 men. With these measurements as a basis, the figure was modelled from life. It was found necessary to refer to five different models, all students, the strongest points being selected from each one, so that while the proportions and measurements accurately follow the type, the forms of any particular part have been selected and idealized from the most graceful, powerful and beautiful figures to be found.

The work occupied one year, and the completed statuette cast in plaster was

shown at the Annual Meeting, held last December, when the following resolution was passed and forwarded to Dr. McKenzie.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

Dear Sir,—

The members of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors, assembled at their Sixth Annual Convention, by a unanimous vote, wish to express to you their sincere appreciation of your labours for them, in producing the "College Athlete" and their admiration for the completed work, both in its scientific truthfulness and artistic excellence. By this statuette the Society feels itself honoured.

It is also voted unanimously that this vote of appreciation be entered upon the minutes of the Society.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS,
President

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Secretary.

The figure is now being cast in bronze and will be the Intercollegiate trophy for the Strength Test Competition among the American Colleges.

R. V. C. HOCKEY.

The interclass hockey matches are now at an end, and the Freshmen have been declared the winners of the trophy presented last year by the Class of 1902. In the majority of cases the teams went to the matches, having had only one regular practice, which had been arranged for at the last minute; and the want of practice made itself evident in all the games. Practically no combination was shown in the play of any team; but the mere fact that hockey teams have been organized may be considered promising; and if the R.V.C.A.C. could procure for next season an efficient coach as they did this year for the basket-ball teams, there is no reason why the R.V.C. should not have a team sufficiently strong to challenge the

city teams. The material for a good team is already at hand.

SCIENCE 1904 VS. SCIENCE 1906.

On Monday, the 16th, one of the long delayed class matches was played on the College rink. As soon as the teams lined up, it was evident from the personnel of 1906's team that theirs would be the victory. At first the play was fast and strong, the puck being kept in front of both goals. The stone wall defence of 1906 is well worthy of the praise, which its supporters gave it. The first goal was scored by Ryan on a pass from Hibbard. Then there followed a succession of goals for 1906, whose combination, coupled with the shooting powers of Phillips, evidently, places them at the top of the Interclass series. At times 1904 managed by good combination to approach dangerously near their opponents' goal, but it was then that Carlyle's ability as a goal tender was evident, for he managed to turn aside every shot.

In the second half 1906 still further lengthened its lead. After a series of rushes 1904 scored their only goal. Shortly afterward the whistle blew leaving the final score of 9 goals to 7.

The teams lined up as follows:—

1904.		1906.
Gnaedinger (Capt.)	Centre	Ryan
Healy	Rover	Phillips
Hogan	Right wing	Hibbard
Greey	Left wing	Richards
Price	Cover-point	Grier
Cameron	Point	Newton (Capt.)
Deyell	Goal	Carlyle

BASKET-BALL.

A Close Shave for the Seniors.

On Friday, the Freshmen met the Seniors in one of the hardest matches of the season. The game was close throughout and from start to finish it was doubtful who would win. In the second half, however, the Seniors by brilliant team work gained a decisive lead, and when time was call-

ed the score stood 16 to 23 in their favour. For the Freshmen, Howell played a great defence game, while Foreman did most of the scoring for the Seniors. The shooting of the centres was slightly off colour.

The teams were as follows:—

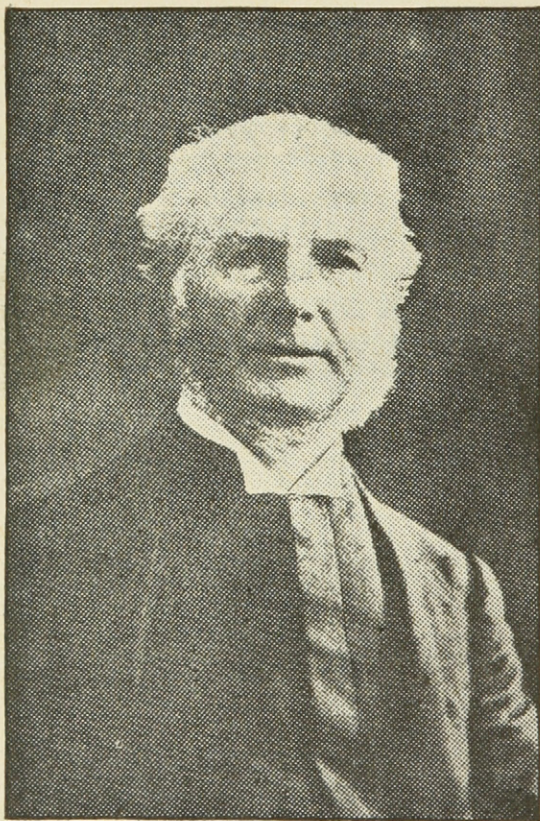
1906.		1903.
Howell,	Defence.	Baker.
Pickard,	Defence.	McDonald.
McMeekin,	Centre.	Edwards.
McCuaig	Home.	McKergow.
Ross,	Home.	Foreman.
Referee, D. Ross.	Umpire, G. Cole.	

About the College.

THE RETIRING PROFESSORS

I. DR. CLARK MURRAY.

The retirement of Dr. Clark Murray from professorial life is an event that deeply touches those—and they are many—who have been affected by the influence of a personality that



DR. CLARK MURRAY.

might be termed rare. An idealist by instinct, Dr. Murray has been endowed with a constitution of mind that has enabled him to make his life a uniform exponent of virtues which vanish in theoretical idealists

at the moment they find themselves tempted by sordid interests or by promptings of passion. Hence the secret of Dr. Murray's power and success. His students have felt that the high principles he inculcated were guiding his life from day to day. It is known by all who are in a position to know, that, owing to that feeling, Dr. Murray has, for more than a generation, exerted a remarkable influence on the large classes he has taught. In a subject like Philosophy, the life of the teacher counts for much, and, to young minds especially, seems almost in itself to give sanction to his teaching.

It is a rather delicate, and certainly a difficult thing, to say what might be said regarding one whose name awakens such reflections, particularly when intimate friendship, revealing nobility of attitude and a character only more clearly, inclines to silence. Eulogy is mostly kept for the dead—except in after-dinner speeches, when, generally, much less is meant than meets the ear. And although praise may sound sweet, and is now and again timely, it is a wise ordering of things that makes the consciousness of effective work bring its meed of satisfaction, and even of pleasure, and ask for nothing more. Indifferent to applause and scorning designs that sometimes win it, Dr. Murray will perhaps be conscious that there is an occasion when, at the request of students, his closest

academic friend may be allowed to break silence with words of admiration and, if it is seemly in a younger man to say so, of praise.

Were the vein in which this is written that of the pulpit, it would be obligatory to deduce a moral of universal application. But the moral is obvious. And of the influences which have moulded a character so worthy of imitation, none, it may be said, have been more potent than those which University professors exerted. To hear Dr. Murray speak in tones of deep emotion about the teaching of Sir William Hamilton, and to mark his admiration of the vast erudition of Lushington

"Wearing all that weight

Of learning lightly like a flower," is to become conscious of the truth, not always fully recognized, that persons even more than facts are the secret of academic fruit. If the most powerful and precious of human forces, sympathy, and sympathy as between teacher and taught does not exist in a University, the attempt to mould character within its walls lacks its most effective instrument.

A biographical sketch is not needed here; indeed, it would seem quite out of place. The chief facts of Dr. Murray's life, and a list of the contributions he has made to the literature of his own subject, and to literature in the sense in which that term is generally used, have been given in the press. Nor, on recurring to personal intercourse, is it possible to describe or even outline the impressions of more than twenty years of attachment. Memories of frequent rambles in early days, seasoned with "heart-affluence in discursive talk," recollections of the old Athenaeum Club with its scholarly papers, and interesting discussion in which Dr. Murray often took a prominent part, reminiscences of arguments of weight and, when occasion presented itself,

of tolerance, in academic council, so runs the course of thought. Like the lives of all men, Dr. Murray's life has had its trials, which have contributed to a result crystallized in the lines,

"Large elements in order brought,
And tracts of calm from tempest made."

One paragraph more must be written even though it may trench upon record elsewhere. Another professor retires with Dr. Murray. The name of Dr. Johnson is synonymous with hard work and devotion to the University, in which he has been such a prominent figure as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Vice-Principal. To Dr. Johnson has fallen an amount of routine work that is truly colossal, demanding effort that can be estimated only by those who know how time-absorbing and exacting even a moderate quantity of such work proves to be. Within the University he has tenaciously clung to academic ideals that will have to be respected if the University is to concern itself with the minds of men, and not simply with their purses, while outside it he had been conspicuous in various spheres of activity. To him as a teacher more than one of his colleagues can express deep gratitude.

Two professors, who for years had to work their hardest when the University was passing through a time of stress, leave its scene. As they go, the feelings of those who will miss them as colleagues or as teachers are a mingling of regret and gratitude and hope—hope that they will be spared to enjoy for many years both the satisfaction of well-earned repose and the thought that the place that knew them best will always treasure their memory.

CHAS. E. MOYSE.

(Next week an article dealing with Dr. Johnson's work for McGill will appear).

THE DINNER OF THE MCGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND.

The banquet on Wednesday the 18th at the Algonquin Club seems likely to be a historical event.

The New England Society, knowing and perhaps slightly fearing the eloquence of professors, has a wise rule of associating its festival each year with one particular Faculty. This year it was the turn of the Faculty of Law.

There attended, as representing the University, the principal and the present writer. Dr. Girdwood, happening to be in Boston at the time, was invited, and received a very warm reception from his old students among the Medical graduates.

The other guests included the Hon. Herbert Parker, Attorney-General for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mr. W. S. Hall, representing the Boston Bar Association, and Dr. Wolfred Nelson, representing the New York Society. Owing largely to the untiring energy of the Society's President, Mr. Arthur E. Childs, the dinner was a great success. Many dinners, however, pass off pleasantly, but the proposal made public on this occasion to begin at once a movement among McGill graduates, to do something to show their loyalty, will make this dinner memorable. The form which such a tribute might usefully take had been the subject of informal discussion previously, and it had been agreed that a students' Union was a want which might be supplied in this way.

Mr. Childs and Mr. H. Holton Wood, of Boston, offered to give \$5,000 each, provided \$75,000 were raised.

The proposal is being warmly taken up, and there is every prospect of the scheme being successful.

Nothing could be of greater service to the University. It would form a

centre for student life, and bring together the men of all Faculties.

All those who are familiar with the Scotch Universities know what a change has been brought about there by such Unions.

McGill cannot, perhaps, afford such splendid quarters as Harvard or Chicago, nor is this at all necessary, but a comfortable and suitable home for such a Union is well within the range of possibilities. Such men as Mr. Childs and Mr. Wood, to mention only the two who have so far taken a prominent part in the movement, are not men to be easily discouraged. The graduates are a large body; they love the University, and they may be trusted to carry the scheme to a triumphant conclusion.

F. P. WALTON.

THE ARTS-SCIENCE DANCE.

The Great Event comes off at last. Most Successful Functions Ever Held at R. V. C.

The Arts-Science Dance took place in the R. V. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903.

For a long time members of the University were in doubt as to whether the Dance would take place, and many had quite concluded that the proposed function was abandoned altogether. However, a valiant and persevering group of students was at work urging on the undertaking, and a pleasurable surprise was afforded every one when notices appeared in the different Faculties announcing the Arts-Science Dance for the 18th.

Though the obstacles which the committee had to overcome were considerable, yet the manner in which the Dance was carried out, from the war-like bugle call of the first waltz to the last extra, reflects great credit on the members who composed it; a more thoroughly efficient committee would have been difficult to find.

The guests, to the number of about three hundred, were received in the drawing-room by the Patronesses, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bovey and Miss Oakeley. The genial Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science was amongst those present.

The programmes, in booklet form and bearing the University crest, though simple in design, were very neatly got up. There were twenty dances, five extras, and several encores were demanded and insisted on though the programme was quite a lengthy one. The orchestra was all that could be desired, and the music very judiciously chosen.

Quite a martial air was lent the entire function by the kilted Highlander who announced the dances with the clarion notes of a bugle. His usefulness was unquestionable, and he formed at the same time a remarkably picturesque figure. There were few cosy-nooks so remote that his music could not reach them, breaking in upon an interesting little *causerie*, which might otherwise have cost somebody else a dance.

Dancing began at 8.30, and was the more enjoyed as the Assembly Hall was never at any time overcrowded. The floor was in perfect condition. Class banners adorned the walls, Science Classes being especially well represented. The corridor forms a magnificent *promenade*. Its carpeted floor and picture covered walls, as well as its great width, makes it quite a feature of the R. V. C. For sitting out dances the College possesses ample facilities. There are the two large stairways at each side of the Assembly Hall, the balcony overlooking this, and the library with its cushions piled in profusion in each inviting recess. A ping-pong table in the library proved an attraction for the believers in a strenuous life, and texts on Geology and Paleontology peeped out of their places on the book

shelves in fruitless endeavour to invite a discussion with your partner.

Supper was served soon after midnight. There was here no hurry and no crush, and it proved to be one of the most enjoyed of any dance suppers held at McGill.

After supper dancing was resumed, and continued until three o'clock, when a decidedly delightful night's amusement was brought to a close.

Altogether, the Arts-Science Dance was an unqualified success; and our hearty congratulations are extended to the painstaking committee which planned the arrangements and carried them out under many difficulties with such satisfaction to every one and in a manner so creditable to its members.

DONALDA SENIOR PLAY.

"Ralph Roister Doister" Creates a Sensation at the R.V.C.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at the production of "Ralph Roister Doister" last Saturday night, and again on Monday evening, will unanimously concede that it was one of the most enjoyable events of all those which have gone to make an illustrious history for the R. V. C.

When reading "Ralph Roister Doister," although it is a comedy, one is not so apt to break forth into peals of laughter, but those who witnessed Saturday night's performance are quite convinced that it is a very amusing comedy indeed. Many of the situations are "screamingly" funny, and it needed but the comical genius of 1903 to evoke laughter at almost every line.

Nor must we forget to speak of the musical talent possessed by this extraordinary year. Both vocal and instrumental music were interspersed from time to time, and as the entrancing sounds coming from the corridors smote the listening ear, the mysteriousness of it all was greatly enhanced by the fact that many were in doubt as

The Sophomores symbolically expressed:—

"Every morn I send you violets"
(crystallized).

And the Juniors followed with

"You thought it but a rose; alas! it
was my heart."

Thanks muchly both!

"Why should I be afeard, ye are but
a man I know very well."

A NEW CHAIR.

A new course is to be added, we hear, to the many others from which the long suffering Arts' student must choose in his Third and Fourth Years. It is a wonder that insanity is not more prevalent among the Arts' graduates of the last few years than it really is. The new subject will be Modern Diplomacy. The chair is to be endowed by the proceeds of the joint Arts'-Science Dance and will no doubt be upholstered in real morocco, as it is rumored the financial backing of this function is as wide as the University resources themselves. The name of the gentleman who will have charge of this department is not definitely announced, but we believe that he is one high—very high—in the University Councils. The course will comprise such questions as combination of diverse interests, tact and pure tact, the giving of impressions that cannot be later expressed in an exact manner, just diplomacy or the answer of one question by the asking of another, the best way of evading direct questions. We have no doubt the course will be most efficient and that "Mageel" will benefit much thereby. The future professor's talents have too long been hidden away under his ordinary duties and his exact knowledge of the subject should not be kept longer from the receptive minds of the present students.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFER.

In regard to the summer school of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, particulars of which were given in our last issue, we have been requested to publish the following letter:—

The President, McGill College,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

Supplementing my previous letter I beg to state that in connection with our Life Assurance Class, to be held during the coming summer, we will, as we did last year, pay the expenses of the regularly enrolled students while they are attending the Class in this city; that is, their board and lodging will be taken care of by this Society. We will thank you to communicate this information to those interested.

Very truly yours,

G. E. TARBELL,
2nd Vice-President.

It is thus seen that any students availing themselves of the Equitable Company's offer will only have to bear the expense of transportation to New York, in return for which they will get board and lodging, a thorough course in insurance and sixty dollars a month for the summer.

MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The meeting of the above Society took place last Thursday. The date was changed from Friday, on account of the hockey match at the Arena.

The meeting was another largely attended one, the majority of First and Second Year students having turned out to hear Dr. Mills on "A new Theory of Nerve Conduction." Needless to say, the paper had earnest attention from every one present. Some of Dr. Mill's remarks were directed to impress upon students the value of the Medical Society to them.

He laid great stress on a regular attendance at its fortnightly reunions.

Papers, most interesting and instructive were read by Messrs. S. C. Morris and H. H. Murphy.

Dr. Morrow's paper on "Colour Effects" was of striking interest, and everybody wished that it had been a more lengthy one.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The last meeting of this Society was a most interesting one. The main subject was "An Electrical Effect of Aqueous Gas Solutions on Metal Surfaces," by Mr. Tory and Dr. Barnes. Dr. Barnes has made the discovery that there is a difference of potential between water from which oxygen has been driven out of solution and water which still contains dissolved oxygen. In experiment, Dr. Barnes has found that by inserting electrodes in two such masses of water, a current or nearly one volt can be obtained. The lecture, illustrated by highly successful experiments, was a most interesting one in every way. On Thursday the Chemical Society meets in the Chemistry building.

MCGILL HISTORICAL CLUB.

The Club held its regular meeting, in the Y. M. C. A. Thursday evening last.

"The United Empire Loyalist" was the subject for the papers. The question was first discussed by Mr. Carr, in an account of "The Sentiments of the United Empire Loyalists, 1765-1775." These ten years were a time of dispute. Even at the commencement of hostilities people were not sure whether they were Whigs or Tories. A number were loyal through a desire for peace, and many from fear of England's power. They wanted reform, not independence.

Mr. Sheldon followed with an in-

teresting paper describing "The Emigration of the United Empire Loyalists." They had been severely treated by the American Government, themselves proscribed and their property forfeited. This persecution was continued even after the treaty of 1783, and many were forced into exile in what was considered a land of the North Pole. The journey was an arduous one, but on the arrival of the Loyalists, the Canadian government made ample provision for them in land and money.

The discussion after the papers centred around the character of the United Empire Loyalists, and after some light was thrown on the matter, the meeting adjourned for refreshment.

NEW BOOKS IN MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The following very interesting books have been placed on the stand of the Medical Library, and a peep into their contents will be well repaid:—

The Mirage of Two Buried Cities, an interesting account of the city of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Memoirs and Letters of Sir Jas. Paget—Edited by one of his sons.

The life of Thomas Wakley, Founder and First Editor of the "Lancet."

Articles:—Glimpses of the History of Medicine—Dr. Hutchison in Canadian Practitioner.

Also—Principles of Surgery, Senn; Practical Surgery, Senn.

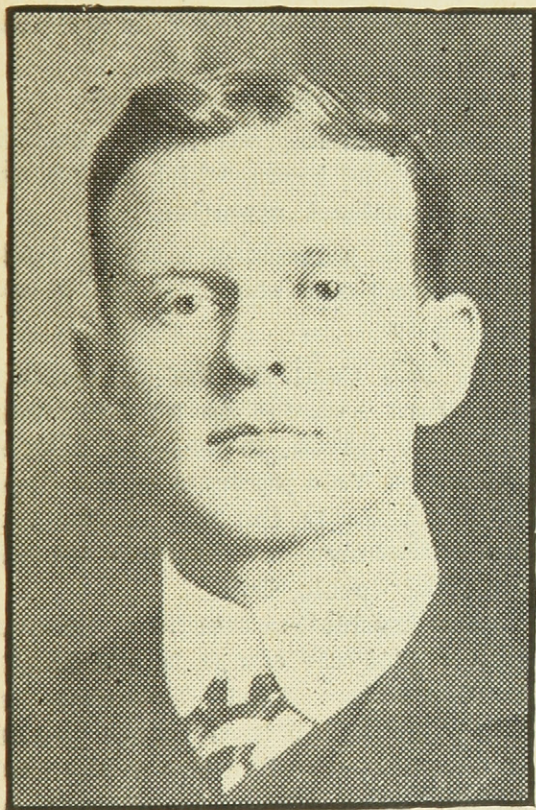
MR. TARTE'S KINDNESS.

Last Saturday morning Mr. Tarte sent up twenty tickets for the charity concert given that evening in Karn Hall under the patronage of Lady Shaughnessy, Mme. H. C. Saint-Pierre, Mme. J. I. Tarte and Mrs. Andrew Allan. Those who were so fortunate as to secure one are certainly indebted to Mr. Tarte for a very pleasant evening, and one which to a certain

extent lessened our disappointment at being shut out from the R. V. C. for the trifling reasons that we were not professors, and as yet unmarried. Thanks to M. Ben Tayoux, the audience did not lack opportunity for enthusiastic encores. Of the soloists, Miss Dawes was undoubtedly the best, her rendition of Rossini's "Terzetto" being especially enjoyed. Altogether, the concert was a complete success.

The Medical Profession.

"The Medical Profession as a Life Work" will be the subject of Dr. W. F. Hamilton's address in the Redpath



MR. GEORGE COLE.
New President Y.M.C.A.

Museum on Sunday the 1st March, beginning at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Hamilton's success in his profession is well known to McGill men, and there should be a large attendance to hear his address.

COURSE IN EMBRYOLOGY.

Prof. E. W. MacBride will give an Optional Course in Embryology, to start on Tuesday, 16th March, in the Zoological Laboratory. The Course will include both lectures and practical work, and it is expected that a large number of the First Year Medical Students will take advantage of it, for whom it is principally intended.

NEWS OF THE COLLEGES.

The girls' Basket-Ball Team of the University of Washington, Seattle, is making a trip east.

Decorations for the Junior Prom. at Minnesota cost over \$300. The total expenses were nearly \$1000.

Interyear curling teams are playing for the championship at Manitoba.

An anti-football bill is to be introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature during the present session.

The entire Senior Class of the Yale Forestry school has spent a month in various lumber camps, collecting material for their theses.

Nearly all the non-fraternity men at Tufts have joined the new commons boarding club. If the dining-rooms are well managed, the fraternity boarding clubs may go out of existence.

There are twenty Japanese students attending Stanford University.

Minnesota and Wisconsin will debate the latter part of March at Minneapolis. The victorious team will receive \$150 as a cash prize, to be divided equally among the members of the team.

The Princeton Hockey Team has gone out of business. Six out of the seven men failed at the mid-year examinations, and the authorities have intimated that they might as well do some work for a change.

EXCHANGES.

Some time ago we published a touching little ballad running in this wise:

There was once a man of Nantucket
Who kept all his cash in a bucket;
But his daughter named Nan
Ran away with a man

And as for the bucket, Nantucket:

From various sources we have gleaned the history of Nan's further adventures as follows:—

But he followed the pair to Pawtucket—

The man and the girl with the bucket;

And he said to the man

He was welcome to Nan;

And as for the bucket, Pawtucket,

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Then the pair followed Pa to Manhasset,

Where he still kept the cash as an asset;

But Nan and the man,

Stole the money and ran,

And as for the bucket, Manhasset.

—*N. Y. Press.*

But Pa chased the pair on to Newport,

Where the man had a cottage named Greycourt;

And Pa blessed the Man,

And he also blessed Nan,

While they filled up the bucket with Newport.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

The class of '79 of Princeton has presented the University with a \$100,000 dormitory. This is said to be the most generous memorial ever given by any class to its Alma Mater.

Willie had a little task,

Making Hydrogen.

Made it in a closed-up flask,

"Dust to dust.—Amen."

This is one of the rules which the Sophomores of the University of Chicago have placed upon the Freshmen.

"In addressing a Sophomore, always bow three times, raising the left hind foot at the same time."

A five year old maiden named Clytie,
Saw a statute of nude Aphrodite.

"Do you like it?" said I,

"Yes," the Miss made reply,

"But I dess she's fordotten her nightie."

—*Princeton Tiger.*

Pennsylvania is to have a new gymnasium. It will be three stories high, built of sandstone, and will contain a swimming pond, indoor track, lounging-room, Turkish baths, drying room and a barber shop.

Although we know Diana thought

A man her bitter foe,

Why is she e'er by sculptors wrought
Her arm around a bow?

"Do you keep rubber hose?"

"Well, madam, we have some in light red and green, which are almost sure to attract attention."

"There is something familiar about your face," she cooed, as he kissed her.

The first Cecil Rhodes' scholarship in Oxford awarded to an American has been given to Eugene Heitler Lehman, a Yale graduate of the Class of 1902. He is the son of the late Moritz Lehman, a wholesale tobacco dealer of Pueblo, Colo.

After graduating last June, Lehman took a graduate course in Philosophy in Columbia. Last December he made application to Governor Orman, of Colorado, who had two of the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships to dispose of. Lehman's credentials, vouched for by Yale, stood higher than any of those submitted by 200 other applicants.

Lehman will enter Oxford next autumn. He is a pupil of Dr. Felix Adler, and it is his intention to study the conditions of the Jews in Russia and the East, with a view to their amelioration.

"What is home without a mother?"
 "An incubator, I guess."

—Widow.

Johnny hanged his little sister,
 She was dead before they missed her,
 Johnny's allus up to tricks,
 Ain't he cute? He's only six.

—Cornell "Widow."

"Here's looking at you!" cried the
 man raising his glass and making a
 study of the bathers on the beach
 below.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A student once by lecture bored
 Fell fast asleep and loudly snored,
 And after was severely scored,
 Because his mind had wandered.
 But now he's wiser grown with age,
 His nasal uproar's ceased to rage,
 He scans the OUTLOOK's sparkling page.
 His time no longer squandered.

At a meeting of Science 1903 the fol-
 lowing men were elected a committee
 to join with the other Faculties to make
 arrangements for the coming Class
 Day:—Messrs. Landry, Keith, Forman,
 Hall and Cummings.

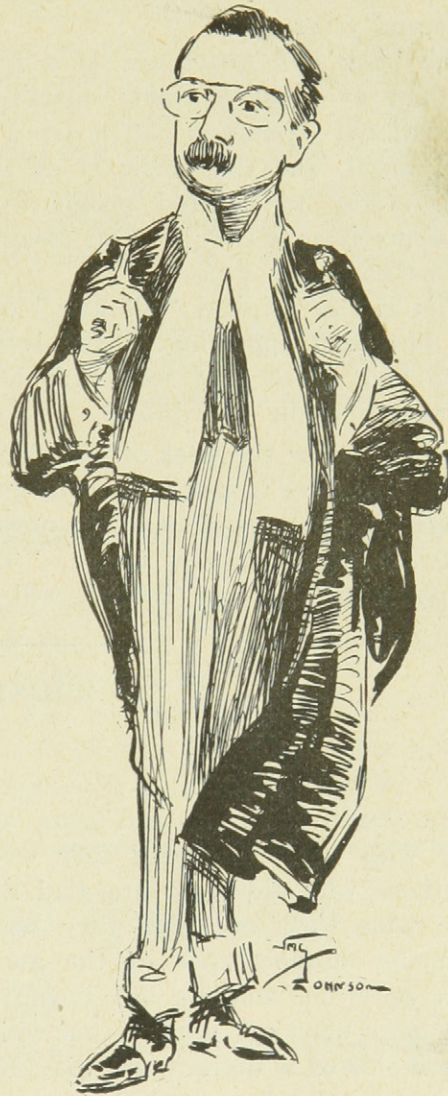
The Sophomore pins are out at last,
 and may be obtained at Birks. The
 price is \$2.85. The design is a neat one,
 being very similar to the 1903 pin.

W. BEAUMONT ANDERSON, C. E.,
 Science 1901, was recently married at
 Toronto to Miss Lois Winifred Taylor,
 of that city. The groomsman was
 Mr. Alex. Creelman. Only the im-
 mediate relatives of the bride and groom
 were present, and Mr. and Mrs. Ander-
 son left at once for a trip in the East-
 ern States.

MR. DICK WELDON was unanimously
 elected to represent Medicine 1906 at
 the Arts' skating party on Tuesday
 evening, and the Year is to be congratu-
 lated at sending such a fitting repre-
 sentative.

People We Meet

XI.—DEAN WALTON.



Here is the man who really wrote
 The novels of Justinian,
 Who knows just all there is to know
 About this here Dominion,
 That he's a Dean, his stately mien
 Would show you in a minute,
 And if you cannot tell his name
 You really are not in it.

AT THE THEATRES.

Academy.—"The Burgomaster," which has made a triumphant tour of one hundred straight weeks without a break from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, comes to the Academy this week.

There is not a doubt but this effervescent and ever up-to-date musical travesty is the cleverest and most successful of its kind seen in this country in recent years,

The book and lyrics are of a kind that not even many comic operas of international reputation can boast with equal merit, and the music is of that light, catchy kind tired people in a city appreciate; it also has that pleasant tingle that brings encores.

This is the original "all star" cast that has been appearing in the larger cities, and which was seen here both last year and the year before.

Proctors.—For the week of March 2nd a new departure in stock company productions has been made, and the newest theatrical event of the season, "The Resurrection," by Leo Tolstoi, will be

presented; this play has had two first night performances during the past week, one in London, by Beerbohm Tree and the other by Blanche Walsh. Both performances were signal successes, and the enterprise displayed by the management of Proctors in procuring such up-to-date plays is to be highly commended.

Francais.—The rendition of "The Wizard of the Nile," which was presented at the Francais Monday night by Grau's Opera Company, is one of the musical events of the season. The opera, which has been given in more than one hundred and twenty-five theatres, has not yet been heard in this city at popular prices. "The Wizard" will be given Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday and Thursday matinees; Thursday, Friday, Saturday and matinee, Sousa's "El Capitan" will be presented.

The new sensational comedy drama, "Her Marriage Vow," will be presented at The Francais during the week of March 2.

Class Reports.

ARTS.**1903.**

The Dance has come and gone, and those who went seem glad they went, and those who didn't go are glad that those who went are glad they went. With the disappearance of the awful dance question, another has begun to loom large upon our horizon, one which for some of us is more awful still. Notice has been duly posted that we are expected before a certain date to hie us to Notman's, and there leave the impression of our noble physiognomies upon the photographic plate. This seems like taking a great deal of the future for granted. What will happen if the graduating list appears without the names of some of us, as we believe has happened at times in the not-far distant

past? But let us not discuss such a contingency.

The trouble is that D-t-ud is wondering whether he ought to be minus his upper lip appendage in the picture that is to be handed down to his children's children. One can imagine some of them asking several decades from now: "Alas! did Grandpa look like that?" F-rk-ns, too, is in a quandary as to whether he shall be taken with a "bouquet" in his hand or not. We advise him not to—he is sufficiently beautiful himself. McM-rr-an, we know, would like to sit before the camera with a cigarette in his mouth, but we believe he will sacrifice his own personal vanity to the public taste. Then L-m-r and F-e would each like to present us their photograph with a copy of Kant and

his Critique in each hand, but we object. But please don't anybody forget to smile when the patient operator discloses to your admiring gaze the little bird.

1904.

In the ruins of a temple near Memphis has been recently found a valuable M. S., containing a large fragment of Herodotus, consisting of descriptions of various noted persons. We are enabled, by the courtesy of its discoverer, to lay before our readers the following translations of parts of its text.....(part lost here) to tell of the chief men of the party called the Neoterioi in the city of Magillé. Now, the Neoterioi are ruled by a prytanis, whose name is Gouganos, and the same is a fair youth, and tall of body, and one of the priests of the Kanadioi told me that he learneth their lore, and will become one of them. And of him enough. But there is another of this party, whose name is Talbotos, and his hair is exceeding black and curly, like unto that of the Afroi. Now, why this is so seemeth to me to have happened thus. He speaketh exceeding oft, being indeed an orator; and, so methinks the hot breeze of his oratory rising up from his mouth doth cause the ends of his hairs to turn up-

ward to avoid the heat, even as certain birds go northward in summer-time to shun the burning of the sun. And likewise the hot thoughts that as it were set alight his burning words, abiding for a while in his head, do make it like an oven, so that the hairs thereon be burned black. And those who say that it has happened, by reason of his companionship with a certain other one of the Neoterioi, whose locks are of a burning color, and that the heat from those acteth even as I have said the heat of Talbotos' oratory acteth, see not that in that case Talbotos' locks would droop down and not curl up; for the afore-said person, who hath the fire-like head—his name indeed is Georgos—is greater of body than Talbotos; moreover, he overseeth the doings of the army of the Neoterioi, which warreth upon the ice with the barbarians from the East.

1906.

**A DREAM OF YOUR REPORTER
IN 1907.**

There was a young man named Pease,
Who swallowed a huge piece of cheese;
Indigestion he had;
And he had it so bad,
That he gave up the ghost with a sneeze.
Chorus—Oh-fa-la, la, la, la, etc.

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There was a queer fellow named
Mundie,

He came from the great Bay of Fundy.

Your reporter's good friend,

He met a sad end,

For he ne'er went to church of a Sunday,

Chorus—Oh-fa-la, la, la, la, etc.

And there was another called Carr,

Who came to McGill from afar.

He had very black hair,

And a serious air;

And talked as though fit for the bar.

Chorus—Oh-fa-la, la, la, la, etc.

Then MacLeod with his air so serene,

And air that was sweet to be seen,

Of naught could he speak,

But his Latin and Greek;

And some day we hope he'll be Dean.

Chorus—Oh-fa-la, la, la, la, etc.

And Kirsch ever gave us some trouble;

At meetings 'twas gen'rally double.

When it came to talk sense

Kirsch was usually dense;

And his gas vanished off like a bubble.

Chorus—Oh-fa-la, la, la, la, etc.

Il y en a un autre nommé Vassie,

Well! he was inclined to be "Sassie."

With a face like a pie,

Always turned towards the sky,

He carried an air that was assie.

Chorus—Oh-fa-la, la, la, la, etc.

There is an amusing tale told about B-r-c- -y. He as introduced to a young lady on the skating-rink, a few days ago. He was so smitten with.....that he thought he would like to go home with her. He waited twenty minutes, while this lady took off her skates, and then, when she did appear, his heart failed him, and not having the courage to ask her, he walked off home in loneliness.

SCIENCE.

1904.

We learn with great regret that our old friend "Charlie" Glandford will soon be a Janitor Emeritus. He was

the first man to pass a broom over the floors of our building, and he has been passing it ever since. On interviewing him we learned that he used to serve the old East India Co. (see Lives of Clive and Warren Hastings), is nearly 80 years of age, and has all his hair and teeth. He "will occupy the leisure thus secured to him with increasing satisfaction to himself and others, now that he is released from the active duties of" sweeping.

"But, oh, for the sight of his jolly old smile,

And the sound of a broom that is still!"

We must present him with an illuminated address; although we needn't mix up our tokens of esteem with pieces of liver and other nasty things, and serve them up in an old skull, like our brothers the Meds.

Anent these same body-snatchers, we understand they were asked the other day by a professor to bring along dogs for experimental purposes. "Don't snatch any one's *pet* dog, if you can get others, but *bring dawgs*," he said. So lock up your pet dorglums, ye fanciers, as the experiments, we believe, are somewhat prejudicial to health.

Theorem:—"If a beam be sufficiently loaded it will go on the bend." So do we, all of us.

The Electricals will appreciate the story of the man who had to "t-travel by f-freight, because he c-couldn't e-e-express himself.

We are following with thrilling interest the question of a Donalda musical yell. But ladies, we would humbly beg to speak a little parable:—One night at Theatre Song Practice, we had no pianist. The leader said, "We will sing 'When a Freshman I sought, etc.,' starting on the fourth beat. One—two—three—;" and the noise that followed might have been claimed by any or all of the 12 possible keys. *Envoi*:—1st,

have some way to ensure all starting on the same note, 2nd, have a tin-horn (beautifully decked with ribbons), with a definite and suitable note, as a signal; a yell is comparatively short, and if your leader sings the first two or three notes, there will be nothing left for the rest of you.

IAMBICS ON B's T. S.

"Oh the wonders and the mysteries!
If one would only peep and see,
And study deeply all the rot
That's hidden fathoms down in thee.

"If one had but the nerve to sit,
And plug, and grind, and cram,
He'd quickly find as others found,
You're not worth one good — seven
dollars please."

Our chief pleasure in the 2-hour machine design lecture is to watch the lightening blackboard artist. He has a 'normous pile of 'xquisite colored chalks, dearly beloved, and can draw a 'mendously 'lightful picture of a butt-riveted lap (that is a 'mendous word, dearly beloved), under 'normous shear; and below the truly picture he will write the most 'stressing and 'stonishing names and things, oh my best beloved.

1906.

For some reason or other the Inter-class Hockey matches have been played this year with even less regularity than they were last year. Perhaps it is thought that the hockey season will last until every one has been accomodated. Our team has, up to the present, been able to play only one of the scheduled games, through no fault of ours, but rather to the diffidence of the other teams.

The match between our team and that of Science '04, reported elsewhere in the OUTLOOK, resulted in a victory for us, the score being 9 to 1.

It is reported on good authority, that D-r-l-d most favourably impressed by the conditions (social and otherwise) prevailing at 3 Shuter St.), has decided to remove from the old stand to the latter domiciliary edifice.

The chaos that prevailed at the Royal when a certain bunch of fellow students struck that institution, must have been something terrific, enough even to silence the coal-heavers in the "gods."

J-ck- -n, attired in his coon coat and Class cap, appears as if he had just dropped from Mars or some other heavenly orb. He bids fair to outrival a certain B- -y in Med '06, whose custom it was to perambulate in September with a

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winter overcoat, the collar turned up and an umbrella under his arm.

It seems the reason the Sophomores dropped the Class cap idea was because "that-tired-feeling-sort-of-look" was considered sufficient to distinguish them from the common everyday run of mortals.

Science '05 has evidently had enough of scrapping with our noble band of warriors, for in spite of the pressing invitations which our genial secretary sent them requesting their presence at the sitting for our Class photo (the effect of the first having been somewhat spoiled by the undignified postures of the attendant Sophomores), nary a one turned up at the appointed hour.

MEDICINE.

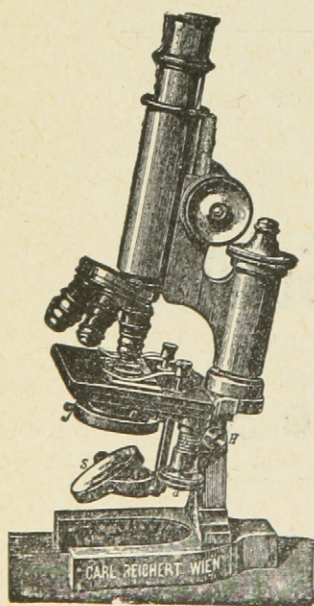
1906.

A VOICE FROM ABOVE.

Hence horrible shadow! Unreal mystery hence! is I think what any person learned in Shakespeare would

have said, had he heard strange noises towards midnight whilst sitting all alone downstairs. At least, let us say so for my sake, and, besides, the circumstances in this particular case were exceptional.

You see I had just been recently initiated into the mysteries of the Dissecting Room, and one night was sitting as described above, engaged in the study of a big long bone; everything was quiet, when, horror of horrors, a deep muttering sound fell on my ears. I gave a start as I looked up from my bone and books, but then all was silence again, save for the loud beating of my heart. A minute went by, but only a minute, for the dreadful sound recommenced. My flesh began to creep, as visions, weird and uncanny, formed around the bone before me. Just as the sound ceased for the second time, I gathered courage to look around. I could see nothing and did not know what to make of it. A third time it began, and—I heaved a sigh of relief, for, being turned around, I was able to trace it to the point from which it came—the *speaking tube*. It was some one calling from above.



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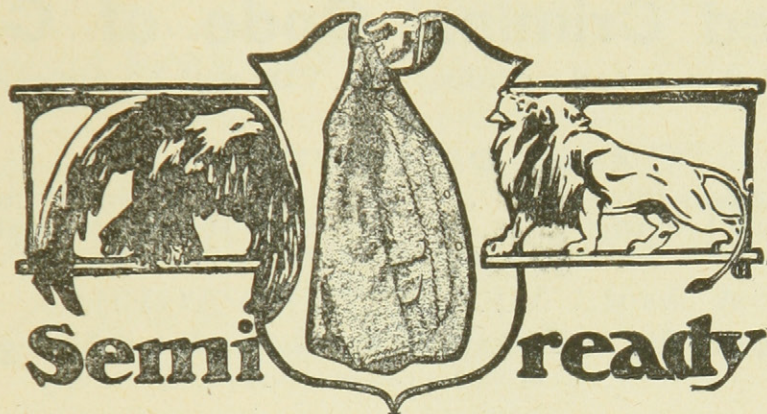
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Fri. Feb. 27	8	" Literary Society elections.
Sat. Feb. 28	8	" Saturday evening social, Y.M.C.A.
Sun. Mar. 1	3	" Address by Dr. Hamilton on " The Medical Profession," Museum.
Mon. 2	7.15	" OUTLOOK Board meets. Visitors evening at Rink.

SNOW'S Annotated Criminal Code of Canada.

Amended up to and including I Ed. VII., with an Appendix.

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List of Cases Cited.	Criminal Code.
Schedule I—Forms.	Schedule II—Acts Repealed.
Appendix Containing Acts Relating to Criminal Law.	

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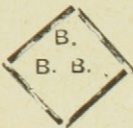
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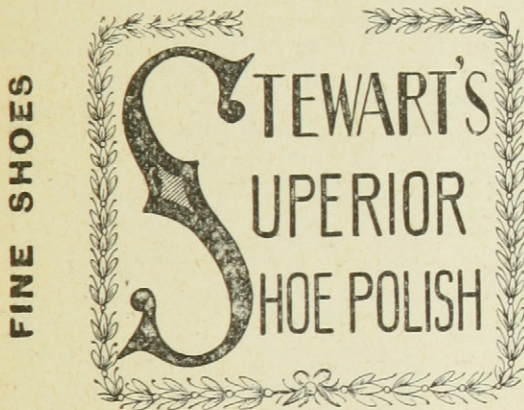
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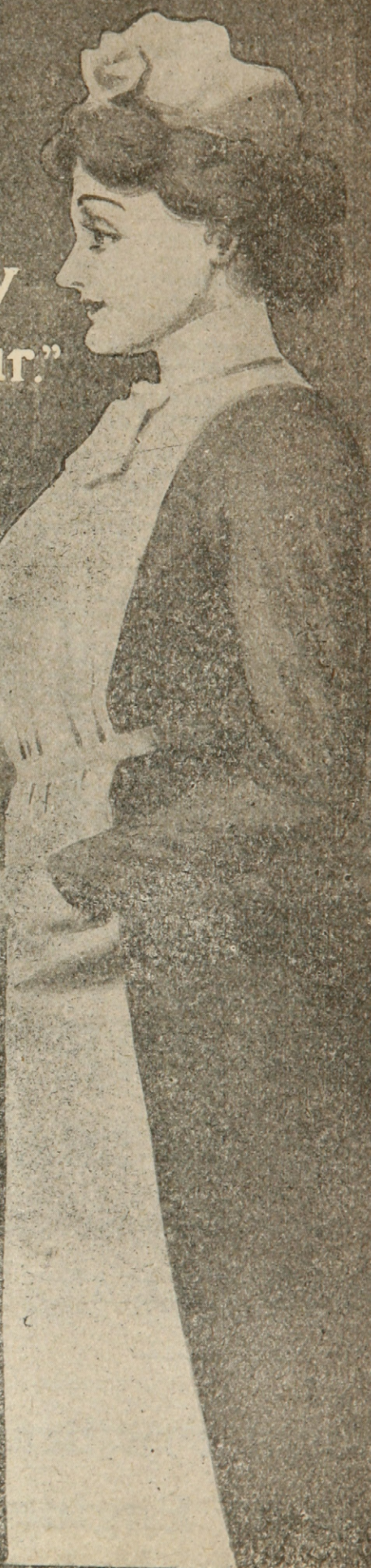
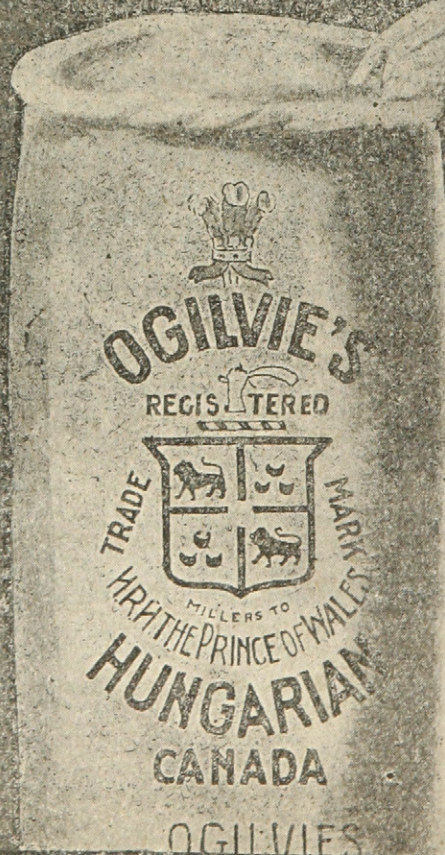
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